

we do not hear of John in military command,
and his after fate is uncertain.

If Roger's naval commanders were Greek or Arab, the army and the great offices in the administration were entrusted to men of the Latin or northern races. It is obvious that on his assumption of the crown in 1130 he sought for men of ability able to support him in bearing the weight of the kingdom, and in building up an administration wider than the mere county of Sicily and Calabria had needed. Romuald says that he called *probos et sapientes viros*, from within and without the kingdom, to his court; and the summons which brought such men as George of Antioch to his service brought others, well-fitted by genius or training to found that central and powerful monarchy which Roger aimed at,

In the Curia of the new kingdom the Chancellor followed the "emir of emirs" in importance, and this office was filled in succession by three men of great ability. The first was Guarin*; a man whom we find acting as Roger's *magister cappellanus* at the beginning of the royal reign, and who in August, 1132, is called Chancellor. His origin cannot be traced; it is probable that he came from

France some years before the crown
was assumed.
He is described as being a cleric well
versed in
letters, skilful in matters of the world,
and possessed of a tenacious and cautious
mind. In the

¹I have preferred this form to the Italian
Guaiino and th©
Norman Warm.